REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,305.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,202 tons, and 5 0 H.P., Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

Note.—The Brindisi Line has been extended to Venice calling at Ancona.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Matthews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL OIL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 15th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger steam-ship GALATEA, 2,500 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£30 0	£20 0	£10 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
6 ,, ,, 8½ lbs.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
4 ,, T. Red Prints.
3 ,, Silk Bordered Dhooties.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few Water-proof Black and White Coats and Leggings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) or Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

PLATINUM GOODS FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

EVAPORATING DISHES.
CRUCIBLES, in Boxwood Cases.
CUPS.
SPATULAS.
FOIL.
WIRE.
SPATULA, TIPPED FORCEPS, and PEN-KNIFE, in a Shell Handle for the Pocket (Lyon's Pattern).

D. S. KEMP & Co.

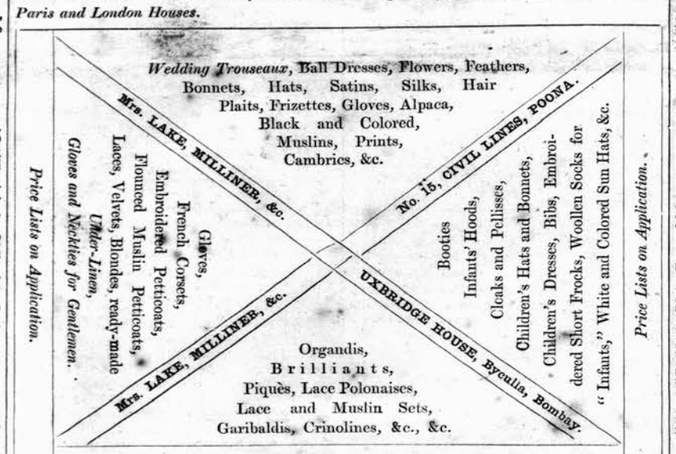
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c, that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

STEAM TO VENICE.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS now run to VENICE, calling at BRINDISI and ANCONA.

The Fare to either Port is—

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. ZAIRE, 1,290 tons, will sail for LONDON direct about 15th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE (including Table Wine, Beer, &c.).....£50

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

BOMBAY FOOT BALL CLUB.—A GAME will be PLAYED THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at half-past five.

Sides A to M versus The Rest of the Alphabet. Punctuality is particularly requested.

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Profits divided on the mutual principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

POLICIES issued on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th July 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd July, instant, and until further Notice.

The Trains now running between Khamgaum and the Jullum Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be discontinued after the 22nd instant, and after that date all notices of Passenger or other Traffic booking and arrangements, whether through or Local, will be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS, comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers, they consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 36*, 42*		
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 25-8, 34		
DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, R.. 32*		
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 84		
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*		
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 38, Rs. 38.			
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36		
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*		
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8		
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*		
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*		
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.	MACON—	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26.	CHABLIS—	Rs. 26*
STEIN WEIN—	Rs. 20		
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33		
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.		RUM—	Rs. 22-8
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.		GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.		BITTERS—	Rs. 20, Rs. 24
Do. assorted—	Rs. 24		
MADEIRA—Rs. 16.		MADEIRA—	Rs. 40

Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling in magnificent condition in casks of 3 dozens, none superior on the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE,
SAMUEL HODGERT, } Executors to the Will of the late Prince Grant.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate material and workmanship,

In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

	From		From
BEER Tumblers, full half pints, dozen	Rs. 6-4	GREEN Hock Glasses, doz.	9-8
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
BISCUIT Jars, ,,	6-4	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
SELERY Vases, ,,	6-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers ,,	9-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Glasses, doz.	6-0	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
CLARET Cup Jugs, ,,	6-4	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
COMPORTS, ,,	4-8	PORT Glasses, doz.	5-4
CREAM Jugs, ,,	3-0	RUMMERS, doz.	10-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-0	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	8-0	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Quarts ,,	10-8	SHERRY Glasses, doz.	5-0
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SODA WATER Tumblers	12-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers	each 3-0
FRUIT Dishes, ,,	10-8	WATER Jugs ,,	6-0
FRUIT Stands, ,,	10-8	WINE Coolers, dozen	12-8
GOBLETS, doz. from	10-8		

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST PONDICHERRY TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
MESSRS. GORDON AND ESSAI.

"INDIANA" Cigars, per Box of 250	Rs. 5		
"LONG" Cheroots ,, Box of 200	,,	19	4-8
,, ,, ,,	1,0 0	17	

OTHER MUSTERS DAILY EXPECTED.

GORDON AND ESSAI,
OUT-STATION AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Soundy & Co.

FOR SALE, A T. CART, stained wood and varnished, built to order by Lewis of Salisbury.

A thoroughbred AUSTRALIAN COLT, 4 years 14·3½, by Touchit dam Ziegari, by Touchstone, quiet in single and double harness, and broken to saddle.

A set of brass mounted SINGLE HARNESS, nearly new, by A. Davis, Strand.

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY, OR TOGETHER,

An AUSTRALIAN MARE, 14·3, quiet in harness and on Parade.

In foal, by the Arab Race-horse KOHINOOR.—Apply to MAJOR GAYER,
Marine Lines.

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES,

Each comprising

9 Breakfast Bowls, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 9 Plates, 1 Egg Stand with 6 Cups, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Ea. 10 and 12 inch Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Butter Pat and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates.

Superior Stone China
with coloured band and line.
Cash, Rs. 35; Credit, Rs. 40.

Porcelain with Gold lines
Cash, Rs. 45; Credit, Rs. 50.

Pieces sold separately.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

WANTED.

TO DRAFTSMEN.—WANTED, for a few months, a DRAFTSMAN, acquainted with Locomotive Engines and Machine work. Salary for a competent person Rs. 200 per month. Apply to the Locomotive Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2 th Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 3·30 P.M. (instead of 3 P.M.) as formerly announced), at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of Memorialising the Secretary of State for India to delay sanctioning the construction of the Railway from Carwar to Gudauck, recommended by the Government of India.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd July 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company), on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 108 of Act X. of 1865, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS,
For Sell and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Glasgow ..... 50, WEST GEORGE STREET.
London ..... 2, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.

Policy Holders enjoy the privilege of voyaging without extra payment, and are entitled to a reduction of Premium to English rates (corresponding to the age at which the Insurance was effected) from the date of leaving any Port in India on their return to Europe or any other equally healthy part of the world.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

1, Forbes Street.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.
BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 25 lbs. each.
BEST REFINED SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.
AMERICAN TAR, in Barrels.

ALSO ON HAND,

AMERICAN ASH OARS, 10 to 18 feet.
PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.
AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED AT
The Original Turkey Mill.
(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6¼ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5¼ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE
ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.

JUNE, 1872.

A United Empire.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa. *With 4 Illustrations.*
The Cranes of Cravenscroft. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
A Raid and a Ride in Canada. *With Illustration.*
Voices from the Street. The Rich Man's Christmas. By R. G. H.
The Shakers. By Catherine C. Hopley.
A Nosegay of Translations. By Sir John Rogerson.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the author of "My Daughter Elinor." "Miss Van Kortland," &c. *With Illustration.*
Russian Folklore.
The World-old Story. By Rea.
Under the Red Cross. General Remarks. By the Authoresses of "Our Adventures in the War."
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial, and Thermometer	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude Scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0
AIR METER for Hospitals and Public Buildings.	55 0	60 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named.	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named.	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named.	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club," pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestal complete, each	32 8	35 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12 to 65 0	

RAIN GAUGES.

TREACHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

P. GRANT AND SON,

ARMY, SIDE,
AND
HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
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(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

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DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.

BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Argyll House	Simla.
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Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAYRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	.. Rs. 100	0 0
4 ,,	,,	,, 125	0 0
6 ,,	,,	,, 150	0 0
8 ,,	,,	,, 175	0 0
10 ,,	,,	,, 200	0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

—Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of
Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aërated Water, Gingerade,
and
Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Each Re. 12.

Measure for Powders Re. 1.

Crystalized Tartaric, Acid, per bottle Rs. 3.
Bicarbonate of Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.
Syrup of Lemon ....Qts. 1-8 Pts. 1.
Syrup of Ginger .... ,, 1-8 ,, 1.
Tonic Refresher ..... ,, 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Port Canning shares at rates quoted; other shares closed steady. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,560 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
21,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	15 10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 5 0	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,585
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31 p.c.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	425

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	7,500	4,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics Bldg's Co.	28
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	58

CALCUTTA.—3RD JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., a good amount at Rs. 101-4.

4½ per cents., of 1872, a heavy amount at Rs. 103-12, and small sums at Rs. 104 to 104-2.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 112-2 to 112-4.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 114 and 115.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH JULY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Por charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Noranside	Muir	Liverpool, March 12.
7	Canute	Jenkin	Liverpool, March 26.
	Altcar	Harvey	Queenstown, March 28

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Royal Family	Hogg	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Sans pariel, Purdy, to Naraket.

Ship British India, Harris, to Rangoon.

Ship Centurion, Widdicombe, to Rangoon.

The barque Futteh Salam, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

July ARRIVALS.

4 Hindoostan (s) ..... Miller ..... Hongkong, June 15.

Golconda (s) ..... Coleman ..... Suez, June 7.

MADRAS.

July ARRIVAL.

3 General Caulfield ..... London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—7TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 7th July, 1-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 8th July, 3-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 28 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th July, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 6th July, 10-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 7th July, 9-4 A.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	15 52	1 35
,, Galle	0 0	0 0
,, Kurrachee	0 18	0 12
,, Madras	3 1	0 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th July, 3-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 6th July, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·020, rainfall 1 inch 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 3 inches 24 cents.

VINGORLA, 6th July, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 6th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 85, barometer 29·826.

CARWAR, 6th July, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·97, rainfall 3 inches 82 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Derby (s), 74 cases piece goods, W. & A. Graham and Co.; 6 cases jaconets, London Asiatic and American Company; 4 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

Atalanta (s), 4 cases earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.

Baldee, 12 cases plate glass, W. F. Soares; 35 cases portwine, Sorabjee Rustomjee.

FROM LONDON.

Centurion, 11 cases paper, Bicoo Sazba and Co.; 10 cases beer, C. N. Jones and Co.

Khorasan, 11 cases toys, and perfumery, Hajee Ebrahim Hossun, 1 case combs, Hossun John Mahomed, 68 kegs bird shot, Hajee Moosa Sultaman.

Copatrick, 1 case stationery, Mullackjee Kon'abhoy.

Galatea (s), 1 case hardware, Joseph Gruber; 11 cases seed beads, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Xantho (s), 20 casks beer, Noonam & Co.

Riga (s), 48 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Galatea (s), 4 cases German toys, J. Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 24 packages coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassam.

Morning Light, 500 bags gall, Jewraz Luckmechund; 200 bales cotton, Grindlay, Tippet and Co.

Atalanta (s), 3 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co., 160 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee; 195 bales cotton, Robert L. King and Co., 1,200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co., 26 bales wool Nundram Bhojraz.

Liverno (s), 43 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 35 bales hides, C. Nanjee and P. Nathoo; 17 bundles hides, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 1 box picks, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra (s), 45 cases tea, E. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 160 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 6th instant:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
750 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	5 0 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 11 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	50 ,,	39 ,, 9 lbs.	6 8 3
800 ,, White Mulls	40 ,,	20	2 8 0

COTTON.

250 candies New Dhollera, ready ... ... Rs. 240

YARNS.

3,600 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30/60 ... ... As. 28

1,500 ,, ,, No. 40 ... ... ,, 21

600 ,, ,, No. 60 ... ... ,, 23½

METAL.

400 cwts. Spelter, English, per cwt ... ... Rs. 10½

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 6.

Symonds, Lieutenant, Revenue Survey, on leave, from Dharwar.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 6.

Bryant, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Poona.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42 0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LEGGATT—July 5th, at Sholapore, the wife of A. J. Leggatt, Bombay Medical Staff, of a daughter, prematurely.

MERRIMAN—July 6th, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Merriman, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

PICKERING—July 6th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. Jas. G. Pickering, of a son.

DEATH.

WAKEMAN—July 7th, at Poona, W. H. Wakeman, Esq., aged 54 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRACKEN—June 25th, at Kohat, the wife of Major R. D'O Cc. Bracken, 2nd Sikh Infantry, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—June 28th, at Walthamstow, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred C. Johnson, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

McALPINE—June 27th, at Umritsur, the wife of J. L. McAlpine, Esq., C.E., of a son.

MONEY—June 30th, at Julpigoree, the wife of Captain R. C. Money, B. S. C., of a son.

PHILLIPS—July 2nd, at 7, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, Mrs. Phillips, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—July 2nd, at Seebpore, the wife of Allan Robertson, Junior, of a son.

SMITH—July 1st, at Debree Factory, on the Soan, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a son.

TOTTENHAM—July 1st, at Soorie, Beerbhoom, the wife of Loftus R. Tottenham, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

FANSHAWE—June 29th, at Pondicherry, of fever, Agatha Annie, the infant daughter of H. A. E. Fanshawe, Esq., Asst. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs.

KIRBY—June 26th, at Peshawur, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Conductor G. Kirby, Ordnance Department, aged 37 years.

MARTIN—July 1st, at Roorkie, Esther Matilda, the second eldest daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. J. W. Martin, aged 16 years 3 months and 28 days.

STUART—June 24th, at Larsingate, Cachar, Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stuart, aged 16 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872.

WE have noticed lately, with all the joy one cannot but feel over sinners who repent, the steady progress our contemporaries, the *Times of India* and the *Indian Statesman*, are making in conversion to the true financial faith as regards what they used to denounce as "India's tribute to England." The *Times* has not merely discarded the odious term tribute altogether, as conveying an entirely erroneous impression of the financial relations of the two countries, and suggesting a charge against the English rulers of India which is quite undeserved; but it has allowed an able writer to demonstrate, in its leading columns, with admirable force and clearness, the fallacy of the common opinion that, in importing the machinery of her Government from abroad, India does not economically make an excellent bargain for herself. She pays so many millions a year, it is true, for the men and stores she gets from England; but, in return, she not only has the value of the materials and the men's labour thus imported, to be used in keeping order and protecting the reproductive industry of her own people, but she is enabled, by virtue of being an English dependency, to borrow in England, at a rate of interest low enough to be the envy of first-class European States, the capital required for turning to the best account her rich natural resources. The Editor of the *Indian Statesman*, who in years gone by supplied the *Times of India* with its original ideas about "tribute," now himself sees the error of his ways, though with his habitual ingenuity he finds a reason which has escaped the penetration of everybody else for abandoning a theory which a few years ago he strenuously contended that no one could disbelieve in who had the slightest knowledge of the economic condition of India. Mr. Knight now says that, whatever may have been the case in former days, India in our own time gets ample compensation for the surplus produce taken out of the country to pay the cost of foreign rule. The compensation is, however, indirect. The strong English Government has secured to India the monopoly of the opium traffic with China, yielding an annual revenue to this country of from six to eight millions sterling, so that whatever Westminster takes away the opium-eaters of China make good, and, if any country can be said to pay a tribute to England, it is China, not India. Mr. Knight does not speak, of course, of the morality of this mode of recompensing the English people for the trouble they are put to in governing India, but he has certainly put forward an argument which Sir Wilfred Lawson and the other enemies of the opium traffic might use with deadly effect in their next appeal to the sensitive conscience of the English nation. The traffic might be tolerated while it seemed to concern only India and China; but how can a moral people endure it any longer when they are told that the profits of this iniquity are regularly remitted to London every year, to pay the pensions and salaries of Anglo-Indian civilians and soldiers, and the interest due on the capital of Indian railways? But is the argument sound economically? Is it reasonable to suppose, that if England relaxed her hold on this country, India would at once forfeit the revenue she now exacts from the Chinese? The opium traffic has, no doubt, grown up under English rule, but it grew up because the demand existed, and because the soil of India alone could produce opium of the right quality to suit the Chinese taste. We went to war with China to compel her to admit our opium; but, without our interference, native Indian traders would have found plenty of ways of getting a market for the drug; and, when we see that that shrewdest of native princes, Holkar, has turned all Central India into an opium garden, we may be sure that if the country were independent there would be abundance of opium grown, and no lack of keen-witted financiers to take heavy toll on it before leting it leave these shores.

But there is no need of far-fetched reasons to prove that foreign rule is not draining India of her life-blood. We have frequently pointed out that the clumsy process of which the *Times of India* was till lately so fond, of taking the tables of India's external trade, substracting the imports for each quarter from the exports, and reckoning the balance as the net amount paid for foreign rule, is of little or no value in the determination of the precise financial results of foreign rule. These returns show the effect of the operations not merely of Government but of private traders; and, as the whole of the shipping and most of the foreign mercantile trade of this country is in the hands of men who are not natives of India, and would necessarily remain in foreign hands even if an English Government were not established here, the country has to pay year by year the profits on the very large amount of foreign capital and labour thus employed in the service of India. In this respect, there is no difference between India and other countries which get capital and skilled labour from England without being English dependencies; and what is called the "anomaly" of the nominal exports of India being in excess of the imports is matched by the trade returns of the United States, in whose trade, manufactures, and public works an enormous amount of foreign capital is sunk. Nor, again, can the Secretary of State's drafts on India be accepted as an index of the exact weight of what are properly the "Home Charges" of the Indian Government. For the State itself has in India taken upon itself the function of supplying the country with English capital for the construction of its railways and other public works; and, if India had been free, she could not have got this capital except at perhaps double the present rate of interest, while her credit, instead of standing so high that she can reduce the rate of interest on her National Debt from 5 to 4½ per cent., would stand probably lower than that of Turkey or Egypt. Her connexion with England therefore, so far as these important heads of the "Home Charges" are concerned, positively saves India a good deal of money. Take any other head of these Charges, and you will find it difficult to say which of them would not continue at an increased rate, if India were independent. Certainly, it would still be necessary for India to buy most of her weapons of war and other stores from England; and, instead of contributing £70,000 a year to the Imperial revenues for the help of a few English ships of war, she would have to spend millions upon millions in getting ironclads of her own built for her in English dockyards. There may be mismanagement and jobbery now in the sending out of stores; but would there be less if India were free to deal with contractors directly? The only sums remitted to England now, which this country would escape paying if she were not under foreign rule, are for pensions and civil and military pay. The whole amount of charges on these heads is not large, and in our opinion it is more than compensated by savings in other departments. We come, then, with the writer in the *Times of India*, to the conclusion, which for years we have striven to enforce, that England receives no tribute from this country which she is bound in honour to make good by flooding India with a fertilizing stream of English capital. She already gives back as much as she gets; and her proper policy, as regards India, is to keep down debt and reduce expenditure. Mr. Knight, we see, still repeats his old demand, though he has ceased to offer any pretence of justification for it, that the State should spend money lavishly,—say, from forty to a hundred millions,—on public works. There is room enough in India for the expenditure of any amount of capital, but we should like to see private enterprize spending some of its own money at its own risk. The State has done enough in the way of borrowing capital, and should confine its efforts now to encouraging private capitalists to build those railways which are not needed as military highways.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TRIAL OF H. M. S. HOTSPUR AGAINST H. M. S. GLATTON.

EGYPT.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

There has been a trial of H. M. S. Hotspur against H. M. S. Glatton, which has resulted in the triumph of the turretship.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cochrane called attention to the present system of capitulations in Egypt, and demanded that Her Majesty's Government should induce the Porte to effect a complete judicial reform. Lord Enfield, in reply, said that a new code was in course of preparation at Constantinople, which would be completed in six months. Government, he added, would do all in their power, compatible with the respect due to the Porte, in order to hasten a reform.

PARIS, 6TH JULY.

At a reception given yesterday by M. Rémusat, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of the Powers with whom France has Treaties of Commerce, the latter informed M. Rémusat that their respective Governments could not possibly modify the existing treaties. It is probable, therefore, that the tax on raw materials will be abandoned.

The National Assembly adopted to-day, without discussion and almost unanimously, the treaty with Germany.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH JULY, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened unchanged.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton		47,000 bales.
,, ,, ,,	Surats	13,000 ,,
Actual Stock of Cotton		1,069,000 ,,
,, ,,	Surats	364,000 ,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton		44,000 ,,
,, ,, ,,	Surats	9,000 ,,

LONDON, 5TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Market to-day closed steadier.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 8s. 6d.

8¼ ,, ,, ... 10s.

40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 3¼d.

Arrival from Bombay—Othello.

ALEXANDRIA, 5TH JULY.

The steamer Oscar passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound, on the 1st instant.

THE P. and O. mail-steamer Pekin floated off Hooghly Point at 9-40 on Wednesday morning.

MR. H. L. DAMPIER has resigned his seat in the Bengal Council for making Laws and Regulations.

THE Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is advertising for sale the house property of Ameer Khan.

LORD HOBART is said to be dissatisfied with Ootacamund, and is credited with an intention to take a house at Coonoor.

THE provision of opium for 1873 will consist of 42,000 chests, including 300 chests to be reserved for the French Government.

ONE or two cases of cholera have occurred in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, but the disease has not broken out in an epidemic form.

THURSDAY'S *Englishman* relieves the mind of its readers by telling them that the Golconda had been reported outside all right, and waiting for a pilot.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON K. McLEOD, M.D., has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Secretary to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

AT the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Thursday evening, it was resolved, the *Madras Times* believes, to recommend a dividend for the half year at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

THE *Times of India* on Saturday announced another forgery of Rs. 1,000 notes; and said that this latest case of forgery occurred at Ahmedabad. We are in a position to inform our contemporary that the note he referred to was one of a lot forged about nine years ago, and has just turned up.

THERE are apparently more men in the world like Mr. Abdoola Green than we supposed. We see from a native paper that on Thursday two Europeans named Charles Lewis and John Williams have embraced Mahomedanism, and they have changed their names to Abdoola and Mahomed Ally.

IN order to avoid any misunderstanding with regard to the fulfilment of Government contracts entered into by regimental workshops, Government has ruled that a regiment shall never take a contract unless the commanding officer is satisfied that the funds are in a position to bear a reasonably estimated loss on it.

MR. HORMUJEE BAWOOJEE VICCAJEE, late Collector of Municipal Taxes, has been appointed by Government to act as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, vice Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, deceased. The emoluments attached to this office amount to Rs. 511 a month, including travelling allowance and tentage.

THE Governor-General has sanctioned the proposal of the Military Department that, irrespective of the transit charges, a uniform rate of ten per cent. may be charged on the invoice value of all medical stores supplied by the Medical Department to local Governments and to civil or other departments of the State, as well as to charitable dispensaries.

AN Aden news-report says—"It is reported that the Moshir Ahmed Mokhtar Pasha sent two detachments of soldiers, one to Kookaban and Demarmar, and the other to Al Aroos and Thela. These places were captured without opposition. They lie towards the N. W. of Sanaa. News has arrived that Turkish troops and material continue to arrive at Hodeida from Constantinople."

THE Prefect of Canton has issued a proclamation to the people under him, setting forth that "it is necessary that the relations with foreigners should be closely knit." The proud spirit of the Chinese is, however, well exemplified in the proclamation, which goes on to instruct the soldiers and others "to behave on the principle of host and guest, not to regard foreigners as aliens, but meet them with politeness, and treat them with a friendly spirit."

THE *Indian Mirror* says it was unanimously decided at the meeting of the General Committee of the Mayo Memorial, held on Thursday, that a portion of the funds raised be devoted to an equestrian statue of the late lamented Earl Mayo, and that it be left to the Committee to decide afterwards how the balance should be appropriated, when the subscriptions have been closed and the actual amount available has been ascertained. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor took an active part in the proceedings of the meeting.

AN interesting discovery has been made in Japan. It is the finding of the tomb of Will Adams, near Yokoska. Adams was the first Englishman who ever landed in Japan, the date of his arrival being A.D. 1600. Soon after his arrival he was employed in the service of the then Emperor, and must have attained to high rank, as his tomb is in the style permitted only to those in Japan who are honoured with the title of Hatamoto. The tomb of his wife adjoins, and the date on the latter is still legible, being 1633.

A MANDALAY correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail*, under date 13th June, writes as follows:—"The King has taken the death of his Queen very much to heart; she was his first love, and he married her when he was only a prince. He sees no one at present, and is said to gaze upon the skulls, whilst pondering on the vanities of life. I hope he is not going mad. The late Queen's food is placed for her daily, and she is not spoken of as dead, but sleeping. The supposed heir-apparent, the Meikkarah prince, is ill with dengue. The King had this disease forty years ago. The European residents have suffered considerably."

THURSDAY'S *Friend of India* contains the following paragraph:—"A few native gentlemen at Cawnpore have offered us Rs. 200 for the widows and children of the Kookas executed at Malair Koila. We would gladly take the money, but we should not know what to do with it when we got it, or how to reach the poor people. We have, therefore, very reluctantly been compelled to return the letter. We wish the money, and more, which would easily be raised, could be applied in a quiet, useful, and firm way. If it could we should not hesitate for a moment as to what course we ought to take." It is significant that the only subscription for the Kookas' families should come from Cawnpore.

WHAT is the *Friend of India* coming to? In his last issue, in writing about the Simla exodus, he says—"Nobody need fear the old bug-bear of the permanent removal of the capital. It will be a bad day for English rule in India when the seat of Government is removed permanently from Calcutta. The associations are something. The capital has a history—our own, not the Great Mogul's. We are a maritime people. And then, in Calcutta we have the position—dearest of all to our race—the farthest away from home." Is this all he can urge for Calcutta as the capital? and what can he mean by the last two sentences? We should have thought the position dearest to our race would be that nearest home.

THE *Madras Mail* says hitherto the probationers for the Indian Civil Service have had to study and pass in two languages, being those most in use in the Presidency for which they were destined. Thus, those going to Madras studied Telegu and Tamil; those going to Bombay, Marathi and Hindustani; and those going to Bengal, Bengalee and Hindustani. Now it is stated the Commissioners have cut down the prescribed languages from two to one. They have prescribed Hindustani for those going to Bombay and Bengal, and were within an ace of prescribing it to those going to Madras, when the absurdity of such a thing was fortunately brought home to their minds by one of their subordinates.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail* complains of the manner in which the native in charge of the port of Mangalore performs his duties. He says that the light in the lighthouse (a fine dioptric) is occasionally allowed to go out! and that the signaller is sometimes absent from his post. Some time ago, the agents of a ship in the roads received a telegram which it was most important should be communicated to the captain who had already gone on board, as it affected the course of the voyage he was about to start upon. As the most speedy, and in fact only, means of communicating this, a request was at once sent to the signalman to have the necessary signals made, but no signalman could be found, nor could he be found ere the vessel was beyond signal distance, although there was plenty of time to allow of his coming from a considerable distance. This happened during the day, when he ought to have been at his post.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SUBALTERN officers who may have entered the army prior to 1st May 1870 must pass the special examination before 31st December 1873, or show good cause for failing to do so.

LIEUTENANT A. HOYES, 109th Foot, has been appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. Travers, V. C., commanding Meerut Division, during the absence, on leave, of Captain J. O. Travers.

ON the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S., Staff Assistant Surgeon Anthoniz, doing duty at Deolalee, will take charge of the Colaba Sanitarium as a temporary measure, during Staff Surgeon Hulseberg's illness.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. V. R. JERVIS, officiating 2nd in Command, has been appointed Commandant 36th N.I. during the absence on furlough of Colonel Scott, or until further orders. Meanwhile Major C. P. Hunter officiates for Colonel Jervis.

CAPTAIN WELCHMAN, who was lately tried by a court-martial for striking a sowar of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, and about whose case the Commander-in-Chief made some very severe remarks, has been appointed to do duty with the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

THE Commander-in-Chief remarks that in no less than twenty-six regiments in the three presidencies the officers entirely failed to take advantage of the first course of garrison instruction held in India. He gives it as his opinion that of these twenty-six regiments there were but few instances in which a portion of the officers could not have been spared.

THE court-martial for the trial of Captain Lindsay, 1st Bengal Cavalry, assembled on Saturday at Cawnpore. The accused is charged with having been intoxicated while on duty on the 22nd of May last, he being then in command of the escort of the 1st Bengal Cavalry appointed to accompany the Viceroy during his visit to Cawnpore. Mr. Warner, barrister-at-law, has been retained to appear for the defence.

REGULATIONS for outpost duty, compiled from English, Prussian, French, and Austrian sources, have been published for the use of the Army serving in the Bengal Presidency. General officers have been requested to issue such orders to regiments under their commands as will ensure, before the commencement of next drill season, a competent knowledge being obtained by all ranks, through the means of lectures or theoretical instruction, of the principles contained therein.

AN Umballa correspondent of a contemporary writes on the 2nd inst.—"As I sit writing Colonel Payn, C.B., H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, is going past my house on a conveyance dragged by the sergeants of his regiment, the horse not being considered suitable for the occasion. This gallant officer leaves to take up the command of the Mooltan Brigade, universally regretted, but particularly by the officers and men of his regiment. Nearly every man of the regiment went to the station to see their Colonel off, and there is no doubt that more than one felt the parting deeply. The regimental band and pipes played some good old Scotch airs, which had something to do with an occasional sly tear; indeed it did not want a keen observer to see that hearts were full. As the train moved off the hurrahs were almost deafening, and Auld Lang Syne told us that he was gone."

WRECK OF THE SHIP ENGLAND NEAR ALIBAUG FORT.

ON Saturday at 2 30 the harbour authorities were alarmed by the sound of guns from Kennery Island. Mr. Corke went off from the Dockyard in the Master Attendant's boat, and when close to Kennery met a life-boat, the occupants of which gave him information that induced him to return to Bombay and procure a tug. It appears that while the ship England was making for the harbour she ran upon a mud bank at Alibaug, and her position soon became so dangerous that it was seen she would become a wreck if assistance were not immediately procured. Mr. Corke reported the affair to the Master Attendant, and yesterday morning at 7 A.M. the Dagmar tug was despatched, with Mr. Jolley in charge, to the scene of the accident. Operations were continued all day, but with little success, we believe, and up to a late hour last night the tug had not returned to report results. It is supposed that all efforts were unavailing, because the England, as seen on Saturday, looked as if she were in a situation from which she could not be extricated by the assistance of fifty tugs. She then lay close to Alibaug Fort. Mr. O. C. Thomas is captain of the England.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

BROTHER SPORTSMEN, MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB,—Will you allow one of your fraternity who has enjoyed (and hopes to do so again) some of the best of Indian sport, and not a little of the very good at home, to have a short say on the subject of pigeon matches, which you are now about to inaugurate for the season? Many of you, I well know, are first-class sportsmen in the truest sense of the term, and, knowing that, I cannot but think that a few moments of sober reflection would induce you to abstain from seeking amusement, recreation, or excitement, even in this gloomiest of dull weather, from the trap shooting of a lot of unfortunate pigeons, with the concomitants of a tiffin, a meeting of good fellows once or twice a week, and possibly the winning or losing of a few rupees in the shape of trifling bets upon the lives of the birds. Because "this sort of thing" has become fashionable at home, is that any reason why you, men as you are, should lend your countenance to such a miserable parody on sport, performed, as it must necessarily be, at the cost of a sad amount of cruel and protracted suffering to the wretched objects upon which you are pleased to try your skill? The birds in the first instance are caught at least a day or two before they are *used*. You know all about the process, and most of you know something of the conditions under which they are allowed to live between the catching and the trapping—conditions which are in fact the very refinement of torture. Apart from what the birds thus caught suffer, you must remember that a very large proportion of them are taken from their nestlings, who are thus condemned to a slow death by starvation. The end of the performance is no better than the beginning. For your fun, certainly not to gratify the reasonable appetite for true sport, which is inherent to all sons of Adam, you devote an afternoon to the knocking over or crippling of some scores of the bruised, bedraggled, starved, and thirsty captives. They are bowled over, or they escape crippled with sundry corns of shot, possibly to die lingering deaths in cruel and prolonged suffering. I am not much of a hand at putting "this sort of thing" very strongly, and I admit that want of thought is probably the real reason why pigeon shooting exists at all in this country. But, having thought about the matter ever so little, how can you, in India, have anything more to do with it? I have nothing to say about the fellows at Hurlingham. I have always felt the profoundest contempt for them, at least ever since I gave any thought to pigeon shooting at all. I never shot birds from a trap but once in my life, and, thank God, that was ever so long ago, and I have felt ashamed of myself whenever the recollection occurs to me. I have, however, always felt what I believe is an honest pride in the consciousness of holding a fair place in the ranks of Indian sportsmen. I have been and am proud of my chums, prouder of them in England than in India, harmless pride enough, but the first feeling that prompted the emotion as we have stood side by side, or sat chair by chair, was always the sense of clean-handedness and fair dealing to men and beasts.

I believe I may say that I know all of you personally. I would ask you at your next meeting, *having thought the matter over*, to pass a resolution to the effect that having done so you are all so infernally disgusted with pigeon shooting and everything belonging to it that you have decided to bar it altogether from your club meetings. You can find plenty to do with your guns and rifles, both for sport and practice, without lending yourself to the cruel butchery of a lot of pigeons.

GAFFER.

SELLING A WIFE.—A man residing near Laurel Hill, North Carolina, after living fifteen years with his wife, got tired of her. He had probably become infected with the advanced ideas regarding "affinities," and desired a change in his domestic relations. He therefore offered a man a mule and $50 to take his wife over to South Carolina and marry her. The liberal offer was accepted and the novel marriage was duly performed. Things are evidently progressing among the "tar heels," though their estimate of the market value of a wife is not very complimentary to the fair sex.—*New York Herald*.

CASTRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We beg to send you the following copy of a letter just received from Dr. A. Young, of the Oude Commission, now residing at Torquay, on the north coast Tasmania, as we think it will be of interest to many of your readers.—Yours faithfully,

CASTRA AND CO.

Major Dumbliton has given me your message reminding me you would like to know my impression regarding Tasmania as place of residence for Indian officers.

I arrived in Launceston with my family in November last, and so far as our experience goes we are perfectly satisfied with the country. The climate and scenery quite come up to what we had been led to expect. The past summer was an unusually dry and hot one, but at no time were the heat greater than I have felt it in England, and when the south wind blows the temperature is lower than it ever is during fine weather in an English summer.

Not having yet been to Castra, I can give no opinion regarding it further than that its

enquire into their complaint. The merchants also alleged that the ferry contractor has influenced the native boatmen to throw difficulties in the way of the merchants, using the country boats for their cargo, and thus necessitating them to resort to the steam tug, which is a dearer mode of conveyance.

I hear from Hydrabad that a Banian committed suicide there a few days ago. From enquiries instituted by the police, it appears that the deceased had no family or pecuniary troubles. The day previous to his death he distributed mangoes amongst the *Engineers* and told them with a smile that if he was alive he would have the pleasure of seeing them again. After this it appears that he "rigged" a spot in his shop, laid out all things connected with the funeral ceremonies according to the custom of his caste, and, fixing a rope in the roof, he strangled himself. He was found dead in the morning.

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH JUNE.

THE report of the Direction of the G. I. P. Railway is to be laid before the general half yearly meeting to-day. The report shews an increase of 28·3 per cent. in the receipts of the half year beyond those of the corresponding half year. The increase in the merchandise was derived chiefly from necessaries as distinct from luxuries. All the principal railways of India are now interchanging traffic upon one uniform system, and arrangements are being made with the P. and O. Company to afford passengers the facility of booking in this country through to their destination upon the railway in India. Owing to peculiar circumstances last season in India, large quantities of grain were sent from the North-West to the Nerbudda Valley. Mr. Le Mesurier the Agent reports under this head—"The effect of complete through railway communication is already evident in the rapidly extending area of cultivation; the agriculturist is learning to grow grain for distant markets. The balancing of food rates in this country alone will thus continue to bring to us very considerable traffic, and, when the wants of the country have been provided for, a gradually increasing margin will, as a rule, remain over for export."

The increase in receipts for half the year 1871 over 1870 is thus detailed. Passenger traffic, £16,159; public merchandise, £159,937; earth train, 1,280; net increase in gross revenue, £168,691. The increase in the number of passengers carried was 46,349. There was, however, a decrease in the number of second class passengers of 7,373, of third class 98,823. The greatest increase was coolie train 152,190. There was an increase of cotton carried of 18 438 tons. On the other hand the working expenses have increased in the same period from £410,335 to £513,831. In this table I observe two items worthy of especial notice. The charge for maintenance rose from £104,905 to £123,713; locomotive charges from £145,267 to £184,129, repair of rolling stock from £39,223 to £57,360; traffic charges from £87,145 to to £99,703; electric telegraph charges from £9,707 to £10,790.

In addition to which there has been charged to the half year £43,246 on the following account for permanent way materials, renewal fund, extraordinary casualties, and to work's fund, fire insurance fund, and Indian income tax. One of the most important items of consideration in working a line is the cost of fuel, and the directors have the satisfaction to announce that they have been lately informed it is the intention of Government to construct without delay a branch to connect the G. I. P. Railway with the coal fields near Chanda, in the valley of the Nerbudda south of the Nagpore line.

The Board have addressed the Secretary of State representing that they regard it as a great misfortune that the railway which will ultimately form a through communication between the systems of the G. I. P. and the E. I. R. should, for the very trifling saving likely to be effected, be formed on any other gauge than that of the main trunk lines of India. The report of Mr. Berkeley and the Board's letter have been laid on the table of the House of Commons. I have already alluded to this narrow gauge question, and I am glad to see from your paper that my views coincide with yours on this point; I am told its settlement was a job.

General Strachey was attacked last Friday at the India Finance Committee by Mr. Fawcett on the extravagance of the Public Works Department; but he denied the imputation, and disputed the accuracy of a return handed in by Mr. Fawcett of the public works that had never paid their expenses. Of course General Strachey was not to be caught napping, and, in the true official style of fencing, showed that the Public Works Department was not the department to be blamed for its expenditure. It was merely an executive department, *not* a finance department. Did any one ever find an official who admitted his own department was to blame? I do not see that he was asked to explain the loss of 45 millions in India arising out of the fact that for the last thirty years the Public Works Department have mistaken kunkur for carbonate of lime and used it for cement, whereas it has no base for cement at all. That at any rate is a little item which concerns an Executive as distinct from a financial department.

I mentioned in my last letter that three petitions had been presented to the House of Commons from different constituencies in England, praying for a reformed system of treating the Native states. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has now come forward with a petition to the same effect, the substance of which is as follows. It was presented by Sir T. Bazley on Monday:—

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The petition of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their chairman, humbly showeth,—That your petitioners are representatives of important interests connected with the trade and commerce of India, and are deeply interested in promoting measures calculated to establish loyalty and confidence between the natives of India and the Government, to the security and permanence of our rule and the welfare of the Empire at large. That your petitioners desire to bring under the serious attention of your honorable House the necessity of providing a fitting and satisfactory tribunal for the adjudication of the claims of the native princes of India who have in the acquisition of territory by Great Britain in many cases been deprived of their possessions. That promises and contracts, verbal or written, made by the servants of the East India Company and the Crown to the native princes of India have, on pleas of State necessity, been violated, and remain as a reproach to Government and a source of danger to the interests of Great Britain and India. That on the assumption of the government of India by the Crown her Majesty's royal proclamation contained the following paragraph, viz.:—"We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained." The said proclamation further stated—"We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own; and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." That the rigid adherence of the policy laid down in the said proclamation would have been at once wise and humane; but your petitioners would point to many examples of interference by the Government of India with the rights and privileges of Native princes, and which have been denounced emphatically by eminent members of your honourable House. That the wrongs which in these cases at present remain unredressed engender distrust and disquietude in the minds of influential natives and others interested in the affairs of India, being moreover seriously detrimental to the preservation of peace and to the prosperity of the Empire. That the destinies and fortunes of the natives of India are at the disposal of the Viceregal Government, the Supreme Council of India, in any case of appeal, practically acting as a judge of its own cause; and experience has shown that appeals for redress to the Home Government rarely prove satisfactory. Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will take into its serious consideration the importance of maintaining Her Majesty the Queen's proclamation inviolate; and that in the government of India an example may be shown of a rigid adherence to truth and justice, and a faithful recognition of treaties and compacts with the native princes. Your petitioners pray that your honourable House may appoint a special and competent tribunal in this country to hear and determine the complaints of the native princes and others of India, but who are at present debarred by the nature of the issue from bringing their plaints before the ordinary courts of law and equity. That pending the institution of such a tribunal your petitioners pray that your honourable House will appoint a select committee of your Chamber to examine and report upon the subject, in order that provision may be made for the due and effective administration of justice to the native princes of India as it is to other classes of Her Majesty's subjects.—And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) HUGH MASON, President.
THOS. BROWNING, Secretary.

Manchester, 4th June, 1872.

The petition embodies the recommendation of Mr. I. T. Prichard brought before the East India Association two years ago—a recommendation which is warmly supported by many of the best Indian authorities—Sir J. Kaye, Sir Donald McLeod, Sir Bartle Frere, and others. The fact of these petitions following immediately upon the judgment in the Privy Council in Forrester *vs.* the Secretary of State, in which the Judicial Committee went into the consideration of issues supposed by the Crown advocates to be barred by the political plea, is of much significance.

Mr. Grant Duff has not yet given notice of a day for bringing forward the Indian Budget. I fancy he is waiting to see whether Lord Northbrook can throw any light upon Indian finances.

I have for years persistently advocated the practice of India sending her rising generation over to England as much as possible for education. Of all the various methods that have been propounded to improve the upper classes, and eventually the substrata of native society, this is in my opinion the most hopeful. It is very remarkable how little progress has been made in surmounting the prejudice which exists against the practice. For the number of young men that have availed or are availing themselves of this opportunity of enlarging their minds is infinitesimal compared with the enormous number who might do so if they chose. Efforts have recently been made by one of the societies in London, that interests itself in the welfare of Indian residents here, to ascertain the number and the addresses of the Indian gentlemen at present in England. I have a list before me, and, although I suppose it cannot be taken as exactly accurate, yet I presume it is nearly so. Would you believe that the list only contains 66 names? Out of these nine only are Mahomedans. This does not include the suite of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and there are a few others I know of besides those entered. The rest are Hindoos, Mahrattas, and Parsees. I think it is much to be regretted a greater stimulus is not given to induce Indians to come over here. I have seen a good deal of those who have come, and I have never met with one who regretted the step he had taken, or who did not seem thoroughly to enjoy the novelty of the scenes amid which he was thrown and the advantages he derived from the facilities which London affords for intellectual improvement. At any rate they cannot complain of being unnoticed and lost in the crowd. Not a few, I suspect, find themselves rather bored with the unceasing efforts made by good-natured people to render their sojourn in England pleasant.

A meeting was held on Monday evening last, which was pretty numerously attended, at the Medical Club, Spring Gardens (which was lent for the occasion) to organize some sort of club or social gathering to bring together Indian gentlemen residing in London and English people. The movement was mainly got up by Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Dr. Vaughan, of the Temple. Mr. Sheldon Amos, Professor of Law at University College, and General Vaughan. Sir Roundell Palmer was there and spoke in support of the movement. There must, I should think, have been as many as a hundred present, but very few Indians. The fact is, as I said before, they are beginning to be rather bored by the over sedulous attentions of well meaning people, and there is, I gather from certain indications that have reached my ear, a notion abroad that, at the bottom of some of the attention which is shown them, there is an intention of a wish to attempt a little proselytising. I do not expect myself much result from this movement. It is true a number of people were present, some of whom were people of considerable social position and influence, and they appeared to take an interest in the matter. But when they find, as I think they will find, that they are not met half-way than the Indians themselves, the matter must drop. When you come to look into the thing there is this curious feature. There are hundreds and thousands of young Englishmen living in London whose social position is every whit as good as that of most of the Indian gentlemen who come here to study, and who are very much more in need of a helping hand being extended to them, and who would be much more benefitted than the Indians by having a little kindly notice taken of them by being asked to people's houses, and put in the way of mixing in good society, &c., &c., more than they do. How many young English, Irish, and Scotch students are there in the Temple who would be glad of a little attention of this kind. But no; caste forbids these white-faced Aryans from being invited within the precincts of the charmed circle; while no attention is too great to be lavished on the dark-skinned Aryans. Such is life—fashionable life at least.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—Mr. Woodward, the Acting Second Magistrate, on Friday disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to nearly Rs. 74.

SURAT.—Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart has been appointed Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, but will continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Surat until Mr. Hope's return.

THEFT.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday sentenced a notorious offender named Bhickoo Luxmon to receive ten stripes, for stealing an umbrella belonging to one Narayen Dajee.

KHANDEISH.—A Khandeish paper says that the poor classes of that district, such as Bheels and others, having neither food to eat nor any honest means of earning it, have taken to theft and robbery.

SERIOUS BURNS.—On Friday a Mussalman named Oomerkan Jankhan was severely scalded by a bucket of boiling hot dammer accidentally capsizing over his legs. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

STRIPES.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, Wishwanath Cassinath and Gopal Dhondoo were charged with stealing a gold necklace belonging to a Hindoo named Babajee Narayen, and were each sentenced to receive six stripes.

LOCUSTS AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad: "A large flight of locusts passed over the city on Thursday into the country: the agricultural population looked at them with dismay. The dengue fever still prevails. We have had a tolerably good supply of rain."

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad, aged about fifteen years, named Vishnoo Vitto, employed in a Mill on the Churney Road, had a portion of a finger of his right hand smashed by the machinery on Friday. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS HORSES.—The *Akbhari Soudagur* pities the condition of the horses yoked to the public omnibuses in Bombay. These animals, it says, are generally reduced to mere bone, and are tortured to drag heavy vehicles containing twenty-five or thirty passengers over a great distance in the hot sun.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Tatia Wittoba, by profession a barber, was charged on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, with obtaining by false pretences a gold nose-ring, a gold finger ring, &c., valued at Rs. 49, the property of one Govind Canoojee. Prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE IN THE N. W. P.—The *Bombay Summachar* praises the Governments of the N. W. Provinces and of Bengal for their liberal patronage of vernacular literature, which it says is steadily growing and improving. The writer is sorry that the Government of Bombay does not give similar encouragement to authors in the vernaculars of this Presidency.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Burns and William Holcoway, seamen of the ship Flying Venus, were charged on Saturday before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. Burns was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonments; while Holcoway, having expressed his willingness to return to his duty, was ordered to be sent on board.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—James Simmonds and William Hall, seamen of the ship Dunphaile Castle, were charged in the Fort-Police Court with committing an assault against the person of Mr. A. Hilder, master of the ship, while in the lawful execution of his duty. The prisoners admitted the offence, and were sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for a week each.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—With reference to the observation recently made by Mr. Stewart, president of the Surat Municipality, that the corporation should be composed of members selected and appointed by its constituents, a Surat paper, the *Surya Prakash*, advises the people to hold a meeting, and to select a number of persons fitted to take an active share in municipal affairs.

A WARNING TO GRAIN DEALERS, &c.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, one Nuthoo Kanjee, a grain dealer, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with having in his possession a false measure of capacity without satisfactory excuse. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50. The measure was ordered to be destroyed.—In another case, a man named Nuthoo Mooljee was fined Rs. 25, with having in his possession a false measure of length, he being a retail dealer.

THE FALL OF A HOUSE AT MAZAGON.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an adjourned inquest on Friday at Byculla concerning the deaths of Caetano Fernandes, Dominica de Souza, and Ditoza Fernandes, father, mother, and daughter, who were crushed under the roof of a chawl, situated at the Mazagon Dockyard, which fell on Monday morning last. We have already published the facts of the case. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deaths of the deceased were caused by fracture of the skull in each case, the result of an accidendal fall of the chawl in which they lived.

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Broach collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th June, we learn that rain fell on the 13th, 14th, and 15th ult. The cultivators were generally engaged in clearing and preparing their lands for cultivation. The sowing of kuppas and rice had been commenced in a few of the villages of Jumboosser and Wagra talookas. Public health was reported to be bad. Dengue fever prevailed everywhere in the zillah. There had been no cattle disease during the fortnight. The fall of rain in Broach during the fortnight under report amounted to 3 inches and 69 cents.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TO NATIVE STUDENTS.—A correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* writes—"I am perfectly aware of the paramount importance of religion in any complete system of education, for it is the most vital principle which determines whether our life in this world will be a smooth current of felicity and joy or a roaring sea of miseries and difficulties. But the present system of education is not to be condemned for this defect in it, but on the contrary it is this very defect that has raised the value of English education to such an extent. Had the British Government, as a purely Christian nation, undertaken to give us spiritual knowledge along with the secular, I doubt whether they would have been able to secure our confidence and respect to an extent they have now done. I am inclined to suppose that would have greatly weakened their position as rulers of this country and rendered their very name horrible like that of a Mussulman ruler of old."

MR. HURBYCHUND CHINTAMON, the photographer, who was at Baroda for these four months, has returned to Bombay. His services were rewarded by His Highness the Gaekwar.—*Argus.*

WE understand that Mr. Tudor Trevor, one of the gazetted Assistants to the Accountant General of Bombay, has proceeded to Nagpore on a tour of inspection of the Civil Treasuries of that district.—*Ibid.*

THE Director of Public Instruction has offered a prize of Rs. 400 to the natives of Sind on the following subject:—The Mahomedans of Sind, their origin, history, education, wants, and aspirations.—*Ibid.*

WE are glad to learn that on the motion of Mr. T. C. Anstey, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik has been nominated a Syndic for the faculty of Law of the Bombay University. There are thus two natives, Dr. Bhau Dajee and this gentleman in the Syndicate.—*Ibid.*

WE don't know why the roads are not scraped properly. The Bholeshwur, the Bazaar Gate, and the Kalbadavic, which are so extensively used, present a bad spectacle, and the mud is intolerable. We hope Mr. Peile will order the Engineering Department to look better after the roads.—*Ibid.*

ON Sunday last a native woman of the Mahratta caste was drowned in the river Moola, by her foot slipping; her body was not found until Thursday last near the Yerowda bridge.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CHOLERA IN POONA.—The Brahmins of the city of Poona have placed twenty-two Brahmins in the Temple of "Ramayshwer" in Sookurwar-pait, to offer prayers until that dire disease, cholera, disappears. We are glad to state that cholera is on the decrease in the city.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNDERPOOR FAIR.—This fair takes place on the 16th instant at Punderpoor. The palkees of the gods Gannooba and Tookaram, which arrived on Saturday and Sunday last from Allundee and Dew, left Poona on Monday. We hope the authorities will adopt the usual precautionary measures by not allowing the pilgrims to return to Poona if any disease shows itself amongst them. The palkees were accompanied by nearly a thousand persons. We also hope that the civil authorities as usual will preserve the sanitary condition of that place during the fair.—*Ibid.*

LAST Sunday evening a number of persons who had fulfilled the probationary period of six months were received by the Rev. William Taylor to the Methodist Church in Bombay. Adding the number connected with the different fellowship bands of this church, still reckoned as probationers, there was on Sunday last a total of 179 in the fellowship of this infant church. One of these was a Mahomedan, a Persian, and was baptized, on confession of his faith in Christ, some four months ago; another is a Hindoo, baptized in May last.—*Bombay Guardian.*

GENERAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.—At a meeting of the Bombay Missionary Conference, held on 1st July, it was resolved to transmit the following to the Secretary of the proposed General Conference of the Missionaries of India at Allahabad:—"The Bombay Missionary Conference regard with much interest the General Conference of the Missionaries of India proposed to be held at Allahabad next season, and hope that by the blessing of God it may be made the means of promoting the cause of Missions in India: and further agree to transmit as soon as possible to the Secretary of the proposed Conference the names of those members of the various Missionary Societies in Bombay who will be deputed by their respective Societies to attend the Conference, together with a list of such subjects (especially relating to Mission work in Western India) as the Bombay Conference should like to be brought under discussion."—*Ibid.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Sunday, 30th June	0	4	0	58	0	46
Monday, 1st July	1	13	0	12	0	4
Tuesday, 2nd July	0	67	0	22	0	9
Wednesday, 3rd July	0	25	0	23	0	69
Thursday, 4th July	0	15	0	11	0	7
Friday, 5th July	1	0	0	50	0	92
Saturday, 6th July	1	29	0	65	0	79
Total for the Week	4	44	2	41	3	6
Previously Registered	31	70	25	52	24	3
Grand Total	36	14	27	93	27	9

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ALTCAR, 1,282 tons, Captain F. W. Harvey, arrived yesterday from Queenstown (March 8th) with a cargo of coals and coke.

THE BARQUE NORANSIDE, 602 tons, Captain G. R. Muir, arrived on the 6th instant from Liverpool (March 12th) with a cargo of 733 tons coals and 66 tons coke, belonging to the G. I. P. R. She spoke the French ship Cannanore. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP CANUTE, 1,391 bales, Captain G. Jenkin, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (March 26th) with a cargo of coals and coke belonging to the G. I. P. Railway. The vessel is consigned to the captain. She spoke the ships Pegasus, bound for Rangoon, and City of Liverpool, bound for Calao.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M. 0 20 m	FT. IN. 3 1		H. M. 6 33 m	FT. IN. 6 1
1 16 a	5 8	Monday..... 8	7 20 a	2 10
0 56 m	3 0	Tuesday..... 9	7 6 m	5 7
1 47 a	5 5		7 55 a	2 11
1 34 m	2 10	Wednesday..... 10	7 41 m	5 0
2 21 a	5 0		8 35 a	2 11
2 15 m	2 7	Thursday..... 11	8 21 m	4 7
2 55 a	4 7		10 1 a	3 0
3 8 m	2 4	Friday..... 12	9 1 m	3 3
3 31 a	4 1		10 3 a	3 2
4 1 m	2 1	Saturday..... 13	9 53 m	2 6
4 15 a	3 9		10 17 a	3 7
5 5 m	2 1	Sunday..... 14	10 56 m	1 11
5 6 a	3 6		11 49 a	4 1

MOON—First Quarter, 14th Oct. 3m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—8TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

447-71—Thacker and Chalk—Frank Darton and another *v.* Henry Ritchie and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Postanjee Merwanjee Tubuck *v.* Maneckbai widow—Thacker and Chalk.

322-71—Leathes and Crawford—Ehulphanbhoy Ruttonsey *v.* John Phillips and another—C. Tyabjee.

506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another *v.* Nursoo Salebhoo—Dallas and Lynch.

546-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Eduljee Rustomjee *v.* Mahomed Nabee Khan—Keir, Lessor, and Winter.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Eduljee *v.* Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

487-71—G. J. Mody—Ruttonsey Mooljee *v.* Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

CX 71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Thomas Gricye Young *v.* Tejpall Soorjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

493-70—Judge—Mirza Mahomed Saleh Khan *v.* Morarjee Curson dass—Manisty and Fletcher.

10-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Morarjee Cursondass *v.* Mirza Mahomed Saleh Khan—Judge.

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dockey *v.* Anundrao Dennanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee *v.* Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibace, widow, *v.* Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Powrojee B. *v.* Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewlass and another *v.* Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoodass Patel *v.* Ramchandra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Merwanjee Manockjee *v.* The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

395-71—Jefferson and Payne—Sakervahoo, widow *v.* Canjee Luxmidass and another—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation *v.* Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

747-70—Hope—Pootajee Soobhajee *v.* Rajoo Baloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee *v.* Goolbai, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee *v.* Kessowdass Dwarkadass—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Gun Club, held at Watson's Hotel on Saturday the 6th inst., several new members were elected.

It was proposed and unanimously agreed to that a silver cup should be shot for at the end of the season at handicap distances.

The Club tendered their best thanks to the proprietors of the Frere Land Co. for their kind offer of a piece of ground at Mazagon for practice.

It was also agreed that the practice of the Club should be every Saturday at 4 P.M.

Major Smart, R. A., was elected a member of the committee, vice Sir J. Campbell, gone to England. The other officers were re-elected for another year.

THE BOMBAY ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

India Office, London, 29th May 1872.

His Excellency the Hon. the Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR,—The despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, dated the 23rd of December, No. 41 of 1871, forwarding an address from the Corporation of the Justices of Bombay to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and an illuminated title-page to a similar address from the inhabitants of Bombay, has been considered by me in Council.

The address and the title-page have been transmitted to His Royal Highness, who is desirous of stating that he has received with much pleasure these mementoes of his visit to Bombay, and who begs that his thanks and acknowledgments may be conveyed to those who have forwarded to him such tasteful works of art.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

MEETING OF NATIVE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

ON Saturday afternoon a meeting of the native shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay was held in the premises of the New Bank of Bombay. There was a large attendance of native gentlemen.

On the motion of Mr. Dinshah Manockjee Petit, Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sankersett took the chair.

Mr. Rodgie (liquidator) read the requisition calling the meeting, which was numerously signed. He said that this meeting had originated from an appeal addressed to him by the home committee of shareholders. He was unable to respond to that appeal so far as funds were concerned; but some of the native shareholders who received copies of the appeal had taken up the matter warmly, and hence the meeting.

The Chairman called upon the clerk to read the petition which had been prepared. This petition was long and embodied a history of the Old Bank's affairs and the case of the shareholders. Mr. Dinshah Manockjee Petit afterwards explained the purport of the petition in Guzerattee.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee moved—"That in the opinion of this meeting the claims of those who have suffered by the collapse of the Bank of Bombay are deserving of the favourable consideration of Parliament." He thought that the petition had been prepared with great care, research, and ability, and in such a way as to be a lucid and forcible statement of the shareholders' claims against Government. The evidence upon which these claims were founded was derived chiefly from the report of the commission, presided over by Sir Charles Jackson, appointed by Government four years ago to make a public investigation into the causes of the failure of the Bank. Another report on the subject had been prepared, and Mr. Nowrojee held that its non-publication argued that it contained facts favourable to the cause of the shareholders. He trusted that the appeal now about to be made would carry conviction to the minds of the members of Parliament, because the petition showed that the Bank was a Government Bank and under Government control to a great extent. He complained that the Bank's operations were not restricted within reasonable bounds instead of being allowed to rush into a reckless course of speculation, and that this had happened even though one-third of the directors were Government servants, who did not raise up even their little finger of remonstrance against such gross mismanagement at any time. Mr. Nowrojee alluded to the alterations made in the Bank charter, and said that these were made by Government for its own purposes. In the earlier part of 1866 the Bank would have had to be wound up but for Government guaranteeing all the shareholders, and the loss would have been much less then than it was when the Bank was ultimately wound up.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee wanted to know if Mr. Nowrojee had any thing to say that was not in the petition. At present he was just quoting from the petition which was understood fully and clearly by them all without further repetition, and it ought to be remembered that the shareholders present were business men, who could not afford to lose time in this way.

Mr. Nowrojee continued for some time longer. He repeated his belief that the shareholders' losses having clearly resulted from the dereliction of duty on the part of the Government directors of the Bank, on the part of the local Government of Bombay, and on the part of Her Majesty's Government, these shareholders were clearly entitled to be reimbursed by Government. It might be unfortunate that the taxpayers of India should suffer by that reimbursement, but he could see no other alternative. Government, if it paid, would be only repaying a portion of the monies received from the Bank of Bombay. It was stated clearly in the petition that in the share mania times Government sold a large quantity of land and household and other property at fabulous rates, receiving more than fifty lakhs, and that money had been borrowed from the Bank of Bombay by the speculators to pay to Government. Surely Government should restore a portion of the Bank's funds that went into its coffers.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Wadia said that the funds of the poor widows and orphans of Bombay had been swallowed up in this Bank, and they had entrusted their savings to the Bank only because they believed that Government had guaranteed them. He referred to the profits Government had made in the famous sale of Dapooree, the price for which, three lakhs, all came out of the Bank of Bombay. He said that Government's attitude induced people to realise their property and invest it in the Bank. He referred to the extraordinary state of matters that allowed one man to obtain an advance of one-fourth of the capital, when the only security given by him was worthless Back Bay shares. He blamed the directors for granting Mr. Premchund Roychund 25 lakhs on such bad security; and for the part Government took in the transaction he thought the shareholders ought to be remunerated. He concluded by proposing—"That the petition now read to the meeting be approved of, printed, and circulated for signature among the native shareholders, and afterwards forwarded to the committee of shareholders in England for presentation to Parliament."

Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla seconded the motion.

He said—He referred to the share speculation business clause which had been allowed to creep into the charter under false pretences, and said that when Sir Charles Wood wanted to alter it, the Director replied—"With reference to the alteration of the Charter, this is a matter over which the directors have no control." And in reference to the exchange business clauses, they replied—"It must be borne in mind, moreover, that if the power now asked for is granted, it will at all times be in the power of the Government by its own directors, to see that the power is not abused, or exercised in any other manner than that contemplated by the Act." With the refusal of guarantee in 1866, without any reference in after charters or in discussions about them, Government joined, controlled, and gave us every hope for trusting in its promises in the Bank's critical periods. We had the explicit assurance of the Advocate General, that "It is unusual to have a winding-up clause in a Bank connected with Government." We had likewise the expression of opinion of such a high authority as Sir C. Wood, that a Bank connected with Government should be restricted to legitimate banking business and in no way speculative, "and that a Bank connected with Government could hardly fail, under the circumstances and the restrictions put upon it." We relied on these words, and believed that Government was exercising an efficient supervision over the Bank. If it was not a Government Bank, why all the ceremony and trouble of passing special acts, and charters, repeated demands for statements, and also staking the credit of the State to an unlimited extent? If Government had forsaken us on the first occurrence of mischief, when the Home Government apprised the Bombay Government in March 1865 of the bad business going on in the Bank or in June 1865, when the Viceroy's Council caused a letter to be addressed to our Government requesting a full and detailed statement of the Bank, and when Mr. Blair and Mr. Birch had left the Bank—the loss in Mr. Blair's time, as the Commissioners say, was 3/4th of the capital, or more than £1,500,000—we would have yet saved part of our money. If Government had forsaken us then, and if they had not "resolved to support the Bank if need be, to the utmost extent, by means of their cash balances and other sources," our position could not have been so desperate as it was found afterwards. Because the same bad, or rather worse, business, was thereby continued to our further loss. After the Bombay Government's disregard of these warnings from June 1865 to March 1866 there had been no less than 25 advances directly on shares, irrespective of numerous other irregular transactions, in which shares had been taken subsequently to the advances made; this clearly shows that money was for speculation, and not for the purchase of produce, and consequently cannot be called a legitimate banking business. Mr. Birch says, in a meeting to consider the expediency of redoubling the capital to more than 2 crores, on the 9th June 1864, "before we proceed to business, it may be well that I should mention that this meeting has been called in no spirit of opposition to the directors, but had its origin in a suggestion made by myself," and so on. Now, how they came to succeed in taking another million pounds from innocent and confiding people, under false pretences, it is for you to judge by the facts which came before the Commission. If the Bombay Government had not endorsed almost every act of the desiguing directors, and also allowed them to continue in their career, by not giving any detailed reliable statement to the Viceroy and his Council, although demanded half a dozen times, how could we poor native shareholders have prevented the mischief, knowing, as we did, absolutely nothing? Lastly, if Government control and connection, with its special acts, charters, &c., is not a guarantee for the safety of capital and against culpable mismanagement, I should ask what was meant by Government control and connection? Again most of our money went in Government land sales. Government got rid of its lands at very high prices, the purchasers being accommodated with money from the Bank, and Government had its money within ten days from the date of the sales. Seeing that Government altered the charter to suit their own convenience—seeing that they further arbitrarily interfered to keep the Bank afloat, when it would have been better for us that it should have come ashore a wreck—although this would not have suited Government politically—seeing in fact that Government, and Government only, was the moving and active agent in the sad history of the Bank, I think we have a fair and equitable claim for compensation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee referred to one circumstance connected with the Bank of Bombay—that was, the reduction of the value of the shares from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500, the sanction of which by Government was rightly considered as tantamount to a guarantee; and the shareholders were deluded when they thought they had at least half of the capital still intact, which unfortunately was really not the case. He moved—"That the hearty thanks of the native shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the members of the committee in England for their unwearied efforts to obtain redress from Government for the shareholders' losses; and that all shareholders of the Bank are hereby invited to contribute towards defraying the costs connected with the proposed fresh appeal to Parliament."

Mr. Tapidass Vurjdas seconded the motion.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit addressed the meeting in Guzerathee, and after speaking of the advantages of an appeal to Parliament, exhorted his fellow shareholders to subscribe liberally towards the fresh efforts that were contemplated.

An old Parsee said that he had realised his house property and put the proceeds, Rs. 9,000, into the Bank, and now he was starving.

Mr. Muncherjee Eduljee Rattonjee said—Throughout a service of twenty-eight and half years, rendered by me to Government in the Surat Collector's office, I had accumulated a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the future support of my family, the money having been for some years standing as a deposit in the Government Savings Bank at that station. About 1864 I was advised by the then manager of the Bank that it would be to my better interest should I withdraw the money and invest it in shares of the old Government Bank of Bombay. I was easily convinced by his representations when I saw to my satisfaction that the Treasuries of both the Banks were watched by one and the same Government troop, that the miscellaneous transactions in respect to these two Banks were, to the best of my knowledge, carried on by Government, Government standing as a shareholder and director. This easily induced me to change a lump of Rs. 7,418 into two shares, which I obtained from the manager of the Bank, at a premium of Rs. 270, the other two being obtained for Rs. 2,000. I have hitherto considered that I have entrusted my money into the safe custody of Government, and my heart bleeds when I am to remember that I have been extra-judicially bereaved of my family's belongings. It would be worthless to add in what a wretched condition I have been thrown into, through this heavy loss, but I trust what I have here stated will induce Government to take this special case into consideration, and grant the justice here solicited.

Another old Parsee said he had been already so injured that he was now without means to contribute.

Mr. Dinshaw proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was given, and the meeting separated.

THE GREAT AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE HEAVIEST CASE IN THE CALENDAR.

ON Saturday last, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, a case of conspiracy presenting some singularly novel phases of native chicanery and low cunning, was called on for trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury. The prisoners, Bhawa Nurzee Buggywalla, Premjee Lalljee Josey, Ismail Russool Godur, Abdool Rahimon Hajee Cadur, Poonja Sowa Lohar, Noor Acha, and Oomajee Ballajee were charged on fifteen different counts, which rang the changes on the following principal offences:—That Doolub Shamjee and Petamber (not before the Court) fabricated false evidence at Ahmedabad intending to cause Waljee Khemjee, Currim Khan Sadurkhan, and Haroon Lutiff, to be convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Cooverjee Jetha; and that all the prisoners abetted such offence in B

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BENGAL.—The district-reports from Bengal for the week ended the 29th of June complain of want of rain in Patna, Gya, Saran, Shahabad, parts of Tirhoot, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, and Purnea, Godda, Pakur, Rajshahi, Rungpore, Burdwan, Tipperah, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, Hazareebaug, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling. The prospects of the crops are, however, generally favourable, though in some parts the *Aus* crop will be small, owing to the excessive heat and drought in May. The health of the people, also, is generally reported as good, and cholera abating, but the dengue was very bad at Jamalpore and Monghyr. A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the Chittagong Hill Tracts at eleven o'clock on the night of the 21st June.—*Englishman.*

CHARGES OF GIVING FALSE INFORMATION, &c., AGAINST A RAILWAY POLICEMAN.

On Wednesday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Inspector Smith, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against one Succaram Luxmon, a police constable in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Police, whom he charged with furnishing as true, information which he knew to be false; and also with fabricating false evidence.

Mr. Smith said—In consequence of a telegram received by me last night from the station master, Dadar, I sent for the said Succaram Luxmon and one Simon Antone, a barman in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and they both came to me at my quarters at Byculla at 11 o'clock the same night. The said Succaram Luxmon produced an iron chair, and stated to me that he had found it placed on the down rail between Chinchpoogly and Byculla at about 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; and that he had seen the said Simon Antone and three other boys bathing in the ditch near to the line; and that he had consequently taken the said Simon Antone into custody on suspicion that the chair had been placed on the rail by him. I proceeded this morning with Mr. Vesey, permanent way inspector, to the place pointed out by Succaram Luxmon as the place where the iron chair had been found by him, and where he said he had seen Simon Antone and others bathing. This place, so pointed out by Succaram Luxmon, was not between Chinchpoogly and Byculla, as alleged by him on the previous night, but between Chinchpoogly and Pareli, and nearer to the last named place. From information obtained by me on the spot from persons in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, I have reason to believe that the chair was not found as alleged by the said Succaram Luxmon, but that after arresting Simon Antone on the Bombay side of the Parell station, and after proceeding with him as far as the bridge situated near the end of the Dadur siding, Succaram Luxmon then picked up a chair from the side of the line ditch and placed the chair against the side of the road metalling of the railway, and took Simon Antone to the Dadur station master, before whom Succaram Luxmon stated that he suspected the boy of having placed the chair on the rail beyond Parell station, that is between Chinchpogly and the Parell station. The station master at Dadur after hearing the statement of Succaram Luxmon sent me the aforesaid telegram, which I now produce. Under the above circumstances I charge Succaram Luxmon with furnishing as true, information which he knew to be false, the said Succaram Luxmon being legally bound to furnish information to me as a police servant; and also with fabricating false evidence, and I pray that Succaram Luxmon may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The magistrate ordered a warrant to issue against the accused. On Saturday the man was placed before the magistrate, and was identified by the prosecutor as the person referred to in the information. He was remanded to jail.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A HINDOO JEWEL BROKER.

At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, a well known Parsee merchant of this city, appeared in Chambers before the Senior Magistrate, with his solicitor, Mr. Crawford, and laid an information against one Gunsamdass Roognathdass, a jewel broker, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a dismond necklace, valued at Rs. 13,500.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee said—In the month of March last, having a diamond necklace, of the value of Rs. 13,500 or thereabouts, and wishing to dispose of the same, I entrusted the said necklace to one Gunsamdass Roognathdass, a jewel broker, residing near Bhooleshwur, with instructions to him to endeavour to find a purchaser. A short time afterwards the said Gunsamdass Roognathdass represented to me that he had sold the said necklace on my behalf to the Raja of Dharrumpore; and that as soon as he received payment from the Raja he would make over the money to me. Subsequently the said Gunsamdass Roognathdass on several occasions told me that he had not yet received the money from the Raja, but hoped to do so very shortly. In the month of June last, nearly three months having elapsed since the necklace was entrusted to Gunsamdass Roognathdass, I became suspicious about the matter, and requested my assistant, Cowasjee Eduljee, to write to Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Damaunwalla, who is a friend of him, the said Cowasjee Eduljee, and is also the Minister of the Raja of Dhurumpore, with a view to ascertaining the truth of the statement of the said Gunsamdass Roognathdass that the necklace had been sold to the Raja. The said Cowasjee Eduljee accordingly wrote, as I am informed and believe, to the said Manockjee Cowasjee Damaunwalla on the 19 h June last, making chquiries regarding the necklace, and on the 28th of June received a reply from him, stating that the Raja had bought no necklace as that which I had entrusted to the said Gunsamdass Roognathdass. On Monday, the 30th June, I sent for the said Gunsamdass Roognathdass, who came to my residence at Colaba, and again repeated to me that he had not yet been able to get the money for the necklace from the Raja. I thereupon showed him the letter from the said Manockjee Cowasjee Damaunwalla, upon seeing which Gunsamdass Roognathdass confessed that he had not sold the necklace to the Raja, but that it had been purchased by several petty jewellers (including himself) jointly, but on my demanding the proceeds he was unable to give them to me. I charge the said Gunsamdass Roognathdass with criminal breach of trust, in respect of the said necklace, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for. On Friday the prisoner was arrested and placed before the Court. Mr. Leathes (Leathes and Crawford) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Craigie (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) for the defence. After the information having been read over in the presence and hearing of the prisoner the prosecutor identified the prisoner as the person referred to in the information. On the application of Mr. Craigie, the prisoner was admitted to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 15,000, and two sureties in he sum of Rs. 7,590 each. The case has been fixed for hearing for Friday the 12th instant.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY A "CLERICAL MOSQUITO."

(Argus.)

We have been trying, unsuccessfully, to write in a serious and solemn tone about one incident of the week—the refusal of the Bishop of Bombay to allow the Church of England service to be performed in the Scottish Church at Kurrachee. The matter is, however, so exceedingly small, that it defies the greatest magnifying powers to bring it to the proportions necessary to command any respect. We look upon the Bishop of Bombay, as he appears in his latest character, as a sort of clerical mosquito. He has stung us with his sharp, venomous sting, and we feel disposed to treat him as we have often done a mosquito, and that is, to squash him on the spot, metaphorically. We do not consider the arguments he uses are of any essential importance; they are like the inharmonious note of the mosquito when the wily insect sounds his petty trumpet into the tymponum of your ear, and you aim a blow at him with your outstretched hand, but only hurt yourself without catching your tormentor. But there is one portion of the Bishop's very long letter on a trifling subject, which we wish particularly to notice, as in our opinion it forms the very point of the sting of the buzzing Bishop. The memorial addressed to His Lordship speaks of "the Mission Church," but the Bishop twice pointedly calls that building "the Mission *Chapel*." The Bishop knows well that the Mission church at Kurrachee is a pretty little church in the early English style of architecture, but the tower is only half finished. It is a church in every sense of the word, but the word chapel has been intentionally applied, for there is no reason otherwise apparent for using that word. But what could induce the Bishop to write a letter containing such insufferable jesuitry? Any man of the most limited experience must know that a letter, filled with such sentiments as his, could only make mischief, create jealousies, heart-burnings, and all the small evils which together make life miserable. It is not the preaching in season and out of season that the Bishop seems to be troubled about, but the performing of the church of England service in a Presbyterian church that he objects to. He seems to consider that the ceremonies performed in the church are more important than the leading doctrines of Christianity which are preached out of it. And in accordance with the belief of the ritualist he party, to which the Bishop belongs, he considers that the place sanctifies the doctrines, and not the doctrines the place. The conduct of the Bishop in this matter is open to the severest cénsure, is wrong in every respect, thoroughly un-Christian, and must be productive of very bad feeling in the mind of the Bishop himself, of the clergy, and of the people.

We were lately amused at an "art-criticism" delivered by a raw Jonathan, who had been quietly gazing at a garden in one of our suburban villages, which, among other ornaments, boasted several rather handsome marble statues. "Just see what a waste!" observed our rural friend; "there's no less than six scarecrows in that little ten-foot garden patch and any one of 'em alone would keep off all the crows from a five-acre lot!"

SIND.

News-Report for the weeks ending 20th and 28th June 1872.

Political Department, Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 28th June.

Captain Miles, who had gone to Charbar, returned to Gwadur on the 22nd instant. Meer Ali Jam has been appointed Naib of Kej by H. H. the Khan of Kelat. Dengue fever is very prevalent in the town of Gwadur. Half the population has been attacked with this disease.

The heat in upper and middle Sind has been very great this season.

The Commissioner regrets also to have to report that locusts have made their appearance in the Larkhana division of the Shikarpoor collectorate, as well as in the Thurr and Parkur districts.

W. L. Merewether, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The death is announced of Sirdar Khan Singh of Attari.

We are glad to learn that Babu Shama Churn Mullic has expressed his desire to present a gold medal next year to the best pupil of the Female Normal School in connection with the Indian Reform Association.—*Indian Mirror.*

The "*Indian Mirror*":—In consequence of the approaching departure of the present editor, the *Indian Mirror* has changed hands. It has reverted to those hands that protected and nourished it in its earlier days. We are happy once more to take charge of it, and need hardly say we shall do our best to make it what it ought to be.—*Ibid.*

After all, the Commander-in-Chief has not paid Bangalore a visit. He left Madras on Monday morning, under the usual salute, direct for the Hills. There still appears to be some doubt as to whether the Camp of Exercise will really take place, but January is a long time to look forward to, and the reliefs should be accomplished by that time.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Private Butler, of the 36th Regiment, who shot his comrade Harvey, has been tried by the Chief Court of the Punjab, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, on the charge of "doing an act, knowing it to be so immediately dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause the death of a human being, such act having been committed without any excuse for incurring such risk of death."

Murderous Outbreak on the Garrow Hills.—A serious outbreak is reported by the *Darjeeling News* to have broken out amongst the tribes on the Garrow Hills, who have murdered thirteen British subjects. The reserve police-force from Gowalpára has been concentrated at Tura, in the Garrow Hills, under command of the District Superintendent, and Mr. Barlow, the Commissioner, has paid a visit to Calcutta to consult with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the means to be adopted to punish the murderers.—*Englishman.*

The Law of Libel.—An Assistant Magistrate at Dacca has, according to the *Bengal Times*, given a decision in an action for libel which should be a consolation to all editors of newspapers, if the decision is only correct. The libel complained of appeared in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Hindu Hitoishini*, and the Magistrate held that the plaintiff might prosecute the correspondent for libel, but that no action would lie against the editor or publisher, as they had published the letter in good faith.—*Ibid.*

The People of Damsong in want of Food.—The Darjeeling paper tells us that a report having reached the station that the people of Damsong, on the other side of the Tista, were suffering from a scarcity of food, Major Morton went personally to enquire into the real facts of the case. He found that, though there was at present no actual suffering, still there would be a scarcity of food until the new crops were gathered, about the end of the month. He has, in consequence, made arrangements to send a supply of rice to be distributed to such persons as may be willing to work on the roads.—*Ibid.*

The Tagore Law Professorship.—We understand we were premature in announcing yesterday, on the authority of a native contemporary, who ought to have known, that Babu Shama Charan Sarkar had been actually appointed Tagore Law Professor. The appointment of the Professor rests solely with the Senate, but as the matter came before the Faculty of Law in the ordinary course of business, the Faculty recommended that Babu Shama Charan Sarkar should be appointed for the next year. This recommendation has been adopted by the Syndicate, and it will come before a meeting of the Senate on the 10th instant, when the election of a Professor will take place. No subject for lectures has yet been fixed, that being a matter to be determined, according to rules, by the Syndicate in communication with the Professor after he has been appointed.—*Ibid.*

The Guggur and Bras Railway Diversions Destroyed.—The diversion of the Guggur bridge has been destroyed owing to the recent heavy falls of rain, so that passengers proceeding upward are obliged to go in carriages from the Umballa City station to the opposite bank of the river, a distance of about two miles. The train is detained there for about three hours to await the arrival of 3rd class passengers. We also learn that the diversion of the Besa bridge has given way. Owing to this cause, the down train did not arrive at Rajpoora yesterday evening till 5. A good deal of rain has fallen in the Punjab for the last few days. The Guggur is swollen very much, and the same be said of the other rivers between this and Lahore.—*Mofussilite*, July 3.

Two European Seamen Drowned in the Hooghly.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, two able seamen, belonging to the British ship *Martaban*, of Liverpool, were drowned under the following circumstances:—It appears that Thoman Cross and Hugh Hughes had been ashore on liberty, and were returning to their vessel, when one of them began vomiting over the side of the boat, and being a little the worse of liquor, toppled over into the water, disappearing for a moment, which induced his shipmate to jump in to try and rescue him, but neither of them have been since seen or heard of, owing to strong wind and tide prevailing at the time. The above occurence took place between the moorings of the ships *Candahar* and the *Bonnie Dundee*, several of whose officers went out in other boats to endeavour to pick them up, but without success. The man who fell into the water first was able to swim, and the other unable.—*Englishman*, July 5.

"A Large Tiger."—Sir,—I see in your valuable issue of the 24th instant, that a correspondent writes as follows:—"A large tiger, measuring over 16 feet, was shot a few days ago by a road maistry on the Veeragaderpett, Coorg, and Cannanore Road, and about two miles from the Gunote Bungalow." Does our friend mean 16 feet long? If so, what would have been the height of this monstrous and wonderful beast? In my opinion 7 feet high, comparing it with a man-eater bagged by my patron a few days ago. This dangerous beast when killed measured 9 feet 4 inches in length and 4 feet 3½ inches in height (from claw to end of shoulder blade). Last year, when we were in company with His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo, we had a chance to see 20 tigers shot dead in the Khyreegurh jungles. None of the beasts bagged here measured over 10 feet. On our way home we had seen ten tigers killed by His Highness the Maharajah of Buirampore. The largest of them measured 10 feet 9 inches from the tip of nose to the end of tail. Our patron, a valiant and famous sportsman, has killed, up to this time, 689 tigers (including leopards), with his own gun, but he never saw a tiger measuring over 16 feet.—*Pioneer.*

The rain that fell about the time of the cyclone has had a very good effect upon the grass in the People's Park, for at the present time it is being cut and converted into hay. We have never known such a thing to happen before at this time of the year.—*Madras Times*, June 4.

Charge of releasing a lawfully arrested prisoner against a Bailiff of the Small Cause Court.—The case in which Bailiff P. Narainsawmy Moodelly was charged with the above offence together with that of receiving a bribe, came on for judgment yesterday, before Messrs. Runganada Shastry and Muthusawmy Iyer. The judgment was to the effect that the defendant after lawfully arresting the defendant had released him from his custody, which was an unpardonable offence legally speaking. The bailiff was therefore to be dismissed the service. There was besides something more to be said against the bailiff in the present case. He illegally discharged from his custody the debtor Appavoo Moodelly, against whom warrant had been issued, and received a bribe of 2 rupees from Appavoo Moodelly. The bailiff had been seen taking Appavoo Moodelly to a dancing girl's house, where he made Appavoo wait three-quarters of an hour, after which he dismissed him from his custody. The bailiff on a subsequent day re arrested Appavoo. The bailiff had been long in service; but his conduct did not admit of milder punishment. The welfare of the public was in a matter of this kind of paramount importance. The bailiff had lost sight of a warning which he had lately got from one of the Judges, when accused of a similar offence to the present one. The bailiff was therefore to be summarily dismissed from the service.—*Ibid.*

Another Dispute Amongst the Bramos.—There has been growing for some time past a strong feeling of discontent amongst the advanced members of the Bhowanipore Brahmo Somaj in consequence of the extreme conservatism and of certain highhanded proceedings of the managing authorities of the Somaj, who, of course, belong to the old school. The former wish to improve the form of service and place the management of the church in the hands of the congregation. The latter are opposed to all manner of innovations, and wish to keep the power of direction in the hands of a few trustees. While the two parties were discussing these points in official correspondence, the 'old party' drafted a trust deed of the Somaj, and got it duly registered on the 19th May last. This is one of the most singular documents we have ever seen. The trustees appointed are all idolatrous Hindus—not Brahmos, and they are charged to protect the temple of the One True God! Then again, we are told in the deed, that it is meant to be a substitute for the original deed which was executed when the Somaj was founded, but which is said to be missing since the death of Babu Harish Chandra Mookerji, the late editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, in whose custody it was. We anxiously await the issues of the controversy, and trust the real truth will come to light. The enemies of truth shall be scattered like chaff before the wind and those who are with God shall prevail.—*Indian Mirror.*

Materialism amongst Educated Hindoos.—The *Indian Mirror* says:—We believe we are correct in saying that there is a pretty strong feeling amongst the more thoughtful and earnest portion of our educated countrymen against the materializing tendencies of the system of education pursued in Government schools and colleges. Experience has fully attested the evil effects of the system, and one has only to refer to the large number of graduates and under-graduates of our University in order to be convinced. It is a notorious fact that young men, fresh from college, impudently parade their materialism and infidelity before their half-educated comrades, and pooh-pooh the sacred truths of religion and morality! Nothing is more disgusting than the effrontery and conceit with which our B. A.'s and M. A.'s scoff at God, immortality, and conscience. We confess we were shocked the other day to hear a learned Babu argue that to marry one's widow mother is not a sin, but simply inexpedient! How painful must it be to native parents, whether Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian or Brahmo, to find that their young hopefuls, after receiving the highest education, have lost their faith in morality and regard conscience as a delusion! We hope the Syndicate will introduce such books in the University course, and the Education department will adopt such other arrangements as may elevate the moral tone of native youths. We are really very anxious that the morals of the rising generation should be carefully looked after, and the country spared the terrible scourge of an increasing body of enlightened materialists and unbelievers.

Official Changes in the Punjab.—The Lahore correspondent of a contemporary says:—It is reported that a change is about to take place in the Registrarship of the Chief Court on the expiration of the privilege leave of the present officiating incumbent, who is to revert to his substantive appointment of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. Mr. Miller is now away on leave, being recommended instant change and rest from labour by his medical advisers. It is hoped that after all this arrangement may be altered, and that Mr. Miller, as he has been very useful in his officiating appointment, and has been most popular with those who have had business with him, while being very highly thought of by the Judges of the Chief Court, will return to his acting appointment. Should he not, however, return to the appointment, Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Mooltan, is spoken of as amongst those likely to be appointed to act. The railway reductions that I alluded to in my last have taken place, four of the Engineering Staff having been served with the usual six months' notice of termination of their engagements. For the future the Engineering Staff is to consist of one Chief Engineer with a subordinate staff of seven engineers, the line from Mooltan to Delhi being divided into three divisions, with a District Engineer and assistant to each division. The scale of pay is as follows:—Three Engineers on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, two on Rs. 600, and two Juniors on Rs. 400 per month; the last two are to be at once imported from England. This will exactly cover the Rs. 5,000, which is the maximum the Government of India have determined to sanction. This restriction falls very hard on some of those who have been dispensed with. In one case the officer whose engagement has been terminated can boast of twelve years' steady and faithful service; and in the other cases none have been less than eight years in the Railway Company's employ.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL

THE LOSS OF THE ROTHESAY.

A telegram received by the Bengal Government yesterday afternoon announced that the British ship Rothesay, 1,443 tons register, from Calcutta, bound to Bombay, was wrecked on Monday, the 1st instant, off Chandpore, sixteen miles south-west of Contai. Fourteen of the sailors were saved, but is feared that Captain Main and sixteen of the crew have been lost. The survivors are being taken care of, and will be forwarded to Calcutta by the authorities at Midnapore.—*Englishman*, July 5.

THE LOSS OF THE OMAHA.

The following particulars of the loss of the Omaha appear in the *Telegraph Gazette*:—

British ship Omaha, of Liverpool, 1,171 tons register, Capt. J. W. Wilmot, from Liverpool, 26th February, bound to Calcutta, got as far as Lat. 17 N., Long. 86 E., on Friday evening, when she fell in with a fearful hurricane, which disabled her, and afterwards drove her ashore on Saugor Buffs, where she became a total wreck. The crew, 24 men, got into two boats on Monday morning to come ashore, but both boats capsized, and only 17, including the captain and mate, reached the shore, after being 16 hours in the water. She saw three other disabled ships, but could not communicate with them.

BALASORE A MASS OF RUINS.

The cyclone, of which we have already heard from the Bay of Bengal, broke over Balasore early on Monday morning. There was a heavy gale from the north-west at about 2 A.M., and at 4 A.M. the wind veered round to the north east, and blew with tremendous violence, subsequently passing to the east and south-east, and dying away at 1 o'clock.

The station, which was once one of the prettiest in Bengal, is said now to be a mass of ruins. All the fine old banian and pipal trees are more or less injured; the majority are torn up by the roots, and lying across the roads. All the craft in the river have been blown ashore, except the Government schooner, which rode out the storm under bare poles.

There is hardly a single thatched house in the native town which has not lost its roof and some part of its walls. The destruction of property has been very great. The pucka houses have stood well, and none of the Government buildings have suffered, except the Post Office, which is a heap of ruins. Every exertion is being made to clear the roads and assist the sufferers. Several thousand people are houseless, and many without food. No news has yet come in from the interior of the district. The weather on Tuesday was still cloudy with occasional showers, but there was a welcome break of sunshine for an hour or two in the morning. The telegraph lines have been carried clean away for several miles on both sides of Balasore.—*Ibid.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE OUTER LIGHTSHIP.

The steamer Hindostan having reported the outer floating light ship to have disappeared, Government have chartered the Columbus to go to sea to search for the light ships and any other disabled vessels. Again the extraordinary fact is forced upon our notice that this, a first-class port, is not provided with any Government vessel fit to go to sea on an emergency like the present, but recourse has to be had to the chance mercantile vessels in the port—of course at a heavy expense.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE S. S. GOLCONDA.

Owing to the bad weather in the Bay some anxiety has been felt for the safety of the Golconda, the incoming mail steamer from Galle. We are glad, therefore, to be able to state that the Golconda has been reported at Saugor as all right and only waiting for a pilot.

THE LOG OF THE HINDUSTAN.

"Left Penang on Tuesday, 25th June. Had steady monsoon and fine weather to the Cocos Islands, which were passed at noon on the 28th. From thence experienced a steadily increasing gale from S. W., with high confused sea, and rapidly falling barometer up to 3 A. M. of the 30th, when the ship was hove-to under storm canvas. Wind S. W. Barometer 29·15. Ship's head west. Engines going dead slow, making about two knots an hour to N. W. 5 A. M.—Hard gale with terrific squalls. Ship labouring heavily, and taking large quantities of water on board. 6-30 A. M.—Heavy sea struck the ship, throwing her on beam-ends, and carrying away water and oil tanks on deck; also a 1,000-gallon tank full of water in fore 'tween decks, strongly secured to upper and lower decks by iron fastenings, was wrenched adrift, and thrown to leeward, crushing two men to death, and severely injuring a third. With great difficulty managed to secure it, there only being about 10 lascars available out of a crew of 30 deck-hands, the rest being either stowed away or pretending to be injured. Noon. Latitude.—By dead reckoning 19-27. Longitude.—By dead reckoning 89-16. Barometer 29·35. 5 P.M.—Barometer 29·25. Strong gale with very heavy squalls. Concluded we were on the S.E. quadrant of a cyclone, and slowly following it up put ship on the other tack. Wind S.S.W., ship's head S.E. making E. two knots per hour. Midnight—Barometer 29·40. Weather still very heavy with high confused sea. Ship labouring and straining heavily. 1st July, 5 A.M.—More moderate. Barometer 29·45. Wore ship and hoisted to W.N.W. Engin s going easy. Noon—Latitude by account 19·40. Longitude 89·20. Barometer 29·55. Wind and sea moderating considerably. 8 P.M.—Light breeze, and heavy west swell. 10 P.M.—Observed North Star. Latitude 20·40. Shortly after saw a light on starboard beam. Stood towards it and found it to be pilot vessel. Kept in company till daylight when received Mr. Sherman, master-pilot, from on board pilot vessel, having been eight days of her station. Ridge Buoy close to, but no signs of ridge light-ship, which ought to have been there. The s. s. City of Cambridge supplied shortly afterwards, stood towards Eastern Channel, sighting several vessels beating about. 7-30 A. M.—Signalled mail-steamer, the Golconda. That pilot bore W.S.W. 8 A. M.—Sighted dismasted vessel at anchor; stood towards her; sent a boat on board: she proved to be the ship Sophia Joaquim, clean swept on deck, but making no water; offered every assistance, but could not take her in tow, as pilot surmised all light-vessels were gone, and we would have great difficulty in making Saugor. Saw two British India steamers, s.s. Singapore, and several others, also several sailing vessels beating about. Noon.—Sighted Eastern Channel Buoy. No light-ship. Stood up Eastern Channel. 2-30 P.M.—Outward bound steamer reported Lower Gasper gone. 3-30 P.M.—Passed Upper Gasper; reported Lower Gasper on shore on Long Sand. 5 P. M.—Anchored in Saugor Roads. Telegraphed loss of light-vessels, &c., to Master Attendant."

EDUCATION IN THE BARODA STATE.

SPEECH OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

(Argus.)

An event of very material importance occurred on Monday last in the city of Baroda. Soon after the ascension to the throne of the present Gaekwar, His Highness perceived the want there was of schools for the families of his subjects, and with praiseworthy promptitude he established a system of education, comprising a central and two branch establishments situated in convenient positions in the city of Baroda, appointing as head master Rao Saheb Bogilall, formerly Deputy Educational Inspector in the Bombay Presidency. On Monday last the first annual examination of these schools took place, the aggregate pupils present numbering about 700. The examination, as previously arranged, was to take place at about 8 o'clock in the morning, in the central establishment. Accordingly at that time His Highness, accompanied by Colonel Shortt, arrived, and they were received with every mark of respect by several of the European residents, Sirdars, Durgadars, Kamgars, Soucars, &c., who had assembled to witness this interesting event. The whole of the arrangements were completed with great taste and judgment under the direction of Mr. Bulvuntrao Eavunt, the energetic foujdar or chief magistrate of police Baroda. In the centre was a raised dais suitably decorated for His Highness and the Resident, and around were placed chairs for the other visitors. Previous to the examination of the boys, Rao Saheb Bogilall read his report of the progress made from the opening of the school. Both His Highness and Colonel Shortt appeared to take particular interest in what was going on, the former directly examining the boys in Marathi and Gujerathi, and the latter those of them who were instructed in English, both they and the whole assembly appearing much pleased at the fluent and ready manner in which their questions were answered. After the examination was completed, His Highness made the following address:—

"It has given me great gratification to be present on such an occasion as this, and I feel deeply gratified that Colonel Shortt and other officers have been so kind as to honour this meeting with their presence with the view of encouraging and advancing the objects in view.

"Although for a long time it has been customary with my government to spend considerable sums of money on the encouragement and spread of education, still it cannot but be admitted that this State is very far short of that system of education which obtains throughout the territories in India of our Imperial ally, the British Government. This state of things attracted my attention immediately after my accession to the gaddee, and consequently I ordered this High School to be established. Colonel Barr used often to tell me that he was highly satisfied with what I had done in this respect.

"I have frequently heard with pleasure of the satisfactory progress made by the boys in their studies, and of the wonderful increase in their numbers within so short a time; but this pleasure has been considerably enhanced by the results which I have personally witnessed this morning. This circumstance bears testimony to the diligence and to the indefatigable exertions of the present superintendent, Mr. Bogilall Bhae, and the teachers under him.

"Education imparted in such a limited degree, it must be confessed, does not answer the whole of the object contemplated. In addition thereto, the minds of the students must be directed to proper and virtuous objects. They must be early trained to walk in the paths of honesty and sobriety. The more educated a man is, the greater is his responsibility, the better example ought he to be to those around him. He must be not only a receptacle of knowledge for his own satisfaction and improvement, but also a medium of conveying knowledge to others by his every word and deed. He must remember his duty to his fellow man and his God.

"My desire in the present attempt at education therefore is to see to what extent these objects may be attained, and if the result be satisfactory, I shall have much pleasure in extending its operations. It will be well if the teachers and pupils keep this in view."

The address having been enthusiastically received by all present, His Highness proceeded to distribute presents of considerable value to the teachers. To Rao Saheb Bogilall a pearl necklace and shawl pagree, valued at Rs. 1,000, and to the other masters articles suitable to their position. Then prizes were distributed among all the boys of the value of Rs. 2,000, by Bapoo Saheb Mahiputy, Commander-in-Chief of His Highness' army, and Mr. Bulvuntrao Eavunt, the head of the magisterial department of the State, to whom much credit is due for the very satisfactory manner in which all the arrangements were made, and it is said indeed that he had no small part in the establishment of the school itself, as it is well known he always takes a lead in the cause of reform and advancement. After the usual complimentary distribution of pan sooparee and rose water, the company dispersed.

We hear that His Highness has ordered Gujerathi and English schools to be established throughout Mahals.

THE CAPTURE OF THE NOTE FORGER.

The Negapatam correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes on the 2nd inst:—

It is probable that by the time this letter reaches you will have heard of the capture of the whole of the principals concerned in the late monster forgery of Government currency notes. Vencatachellummyah as you already know was secured last Sunday morning by Vencatasawmy Naidoo, an inspector of police, just as he was about bidding adieu to the town of snakes, whither he had gone to get rid of a part of the superfluous stock of currency notes with which he was prossessed. And now the police are on the scent of *the forger*, indeed are in full cry after him and are confident of nabbing him before long.

I had the felicity of seeing Vencatachellummyah, *alias* Bancutta Chull, this morning. My first impression was that either he was the victim of circumstances and a very ill-used individual, or a deep villain and was feigning stupidity, for as sheepish looking a man one would not expect to meet in the profession of soucars. My second was that although an immense amount of booty had been found on him, he was probably not the utterer of the forged notes after all, as he does not tally in the slightest degree with the description given in the advertisements. He is a very thin man, of average size, small face, same complexion as most natives, with small and blood-shot eyes, and avoid looking at any one. Indeed, if it depended on his descriptive roll, this man might have remained free for the remainder of his days.

I was then permitted a view of the property seized on Chellummyah, amounting to over Rs. 2,11,000, all of which was carried in a very old portmanteau. This is a list of the jewelry with its value as set down in the circulars issued by the police, but which I am informed—and I am inclined to believe it—is far below the real vealue:—

One diamond necklace	Rs.	68,000
One do. do.	,,	30,000
Two diamond bracelets	,,	42,000
A string of pearls (16)	,,	11,000
A few rings and two loose dismonds	,,	9,000
A lot of silver jumboos	,,	200
Cash.		
One bag containing 460 gold 'mohurs (value 16 Rs.)	,,	11,000
One bag containing 360 sovereigns		
19 currency notes for 1,000 Rs. each	,,	20,000
2 currency notes for 500 Rs. each		
Bank of Madras drafts for	,,	20,000
	Rs.	2,11,200

I suppose there never was such a haul made by the police in India on any previous occasion. The jewelry is magnificent, and I am confident the greater portion of it has been undervalued by a half or a third. The first necklace has 8 large diamonds—almost but not quite the size of a two-anna bit slightly elongated, with one splendid diamond as a pendant, besides innumerable smaller ones all set in silver. The number of diamonds may be imagined when I state that the necklace is about two inches wide at the middle tapering to about half-inch points and 10 inches or a foot long. The second necklace is similar, but smaller. The bracelets are very fine uncut diamonds set in gold: the design is native, and as you may guess very unsightly. The pearls are beauties. There are some very splendid emerald rings. My opinion is that there have been a good many more than 214 notes forged, and that several are implicated in this delicate business. I mentioned that Chellummyah had been at the Bank of Madras. He did not, however, get cash in exchange for the notes advertised for, but a draft on a certain branch of the Bank in favour of another party! This draft has been produced by the police, and has, of course, afforded a clue to the detection of the others. In addition Chellummyah has been "peached," and in a few days I expect the mystery will be unravelled. I am in possession of further particulars, but as it might be improper to divulge them just yet, I must withhold them. Do not however be surprised if you hear that certain Europeans are involved in it.

Female Royalty is out of sorts. The Queen of England is compelled by the state of her health to keep in strict retirement. The Empress of Russia is suffering from gout and dropsy of the heart. The Empress of Austria is consumptive. The Empress of Germany is rhneumatic. The Queen of Denmark is deaf. The Queen of Holland is subject to frequent fits of hysteria. The Queen of Portugal is ill confirmed invalid. The ex-Empress of the French is far from well. The ex-Queen of Spain is apoplectic. Italy has no Queen, and the new Queen of Spain is said to be the only crowned lady on the European Continent who enjoys good health.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1872-73.

ENTRANCES OF 1ST JULY 1872.

The Derby Stakes.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c. a. b.,	"Tokay."
Ditto ditto ...	c. a. b. ...	"Shanghai."
Ditto ditto ...	c. a. b. ...	"Scottish Chief."
Abdool Rahman's	b. a. h. ...	"Adonis."
Ditto ditto ...	b. a. h. ...	"Valcano."
Ditto ditto ...	g. a. h. ...	"Martaban."
Ally Askoer Confederacy	g. a. h., ...	"Mintmaster."
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. s. h. ...	"Khagan."
Ditto ditto ...	b. a. h. ...	"Mobarez."
Ditto ditto ...	b. a. h. ...	"Dilber."
Mr. Bowen's ...	g. s. h. ...	"Frolic."
Mr. Seventank's ...	g. a. h. ...	"Prince Regent."
Mr. John Frost's	b. a. h. ...	"Lexington."
Mr. Hartly's ...	g. a. h. ...	"Wahabee."

The Seventank's Plate.

H. H. Aga. Khan's	b. aus. m. ...	"Zeeba."
Mr. Hartly's ...	br. c. h. ...	"Sensation."
Mr. Seventank's.	b. c. m. ...	"Camellia."

The Colonial Stakes.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b. aus. m. ...	"Zeeba."
Mr. Dover's ...	g. aus. m. ...	"Panter."
Ditto ditto ...	b. aus. h. ...	"Knave of Clubs."
Mr. Savantank's	br. aus. m. ...	"Phillipine."
Mr. John Frost's	b. aus. m. ...	"Flying Fish."
Mr. William's ...	b. n. s w. h....	"The Monk."
Mr. Joseph's ...	b. aus. m. ...	"Charlotte."
Messrs. T. & S....	br. aus. h. ...	"Caviare."

The Viceroy's Cup.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c. aus. h.	"Satellite."
Mr. Abdoola's ...	br. aus. h. ...	"Jehangeer."
H. H. Aga Khan's	b. aus. m. ...	"Zeeba."
M. Hartley's ...	br. c. h. ...	"Sensation."
Mr. Dover's ...	b. c. h. ...	"The Steward."
Mr. Lowis's ...	br. aus. m ...	"The Fawn."
Mr. Joseph's ...	br. aus. g. ...	"Darkie."
Mr. Joseph's ...	b. c. m. ...	"Bridesmaid."

The Burdwan Cup.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c. aus. h.,	"Satellite."
H. H. Aga Kan's	br. aus. m. ...	"Zeeba."
Mr. Hartley's ...	b. c. h. ...	"Sensation."
Mr. Dover's ...	b. c. h. ...	"The Steward."
Mr. Lewis's ...	br. aus. m. ...	"The Fawn."
Mr. John Fort's...	b. aus. m. ...	"Flying Fish."
Mr. Joseph's ...	br. aus. g. ...	"Darkie."

Copper Room Purse.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c. a. h., ...	"Tokay."
Ditto ditto ...	c. a. h. ...	"Shanghai.
Ditto ditto ...	c. a. h. ...	"Scottish Chief.'
Abdool Rahman's	b. a. h. ...	"Adonis."
Ditto ditto ...	b. a. h. ...	"Valcano."
Ditto ditto ...	g. a. h. ...	"Martaban."
Ally Askeer Confederacy	g. a. h. ...	"Mintmaster."
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g. a. h. ...	"Khagan."
Ditto ditto ...	b. a. h. ...	"Mobarez."
Litto ditto ...	b. a. h. ...	"Dilber."
Mr. Bowen's ...	g. a. h. ...	"Frolic."
Mr. Seventank's..	g. a. h.